Beaver & Gephart

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A Needless Alarm.

There are but few, if any insects, either in the larval or perfect state, but what may be eaten with perfect safety. Some, however, have oils in them which forbid their being eaten in quanties at a time, because of what is called their richness. All may be eaten in limited quanties. The so-called centipedes, or thousand legged worms, are eaten by some of the human race, and may be by all, so far as anything poisonous is concerned. What is called the great white grub, the young of the May beetle which, in great numbers, are often ploughed up in our fields and gardens, is a favorite dish with some of the most enlightened people. The Mahometan loathes the oyster as we do the scorpion or spider, and says of the Christian, "he is a dirty dog, because he eats oysters." It is our prejudice, ignorance and education that makes us view these things with loathing and fear. I have myself seen a schoolteacher, in my boyhood, eat of the rattlesnake. The silk worms are extensively eaten in some countries, and snails are much thought of by some persons as are oyster by us. And so with spiders, so generally feared. They are reckoned equal to any dish that can be made up by some people. If insects were poisonous we should destroy ourselves "daily," so to speak, for we are constantly taking them into our systems in what we eat; that is, living matter in the form of the infusoria, the insect larvæ or some other shape, kind or form. Let attention be given to the condition of the vegetable itself, therefore, rather than to the worm, for a person had better eat a pound of any kind of worms than an ounce of decaying, diseased vegetable matter.

Woman as Artists.

There are now in France 1,700 women engaged in literary pursuits, and 2,120 who make a living by cultivating the fine arts. Two-thirds of the former were born in the provinces, chiefly in the south, while a similar proportion of the artists were born in Paris. Of the 1,700 writers, 1000 have written novels or short stories for young people; 200 are poets, 150 write on education and science, the remainder are compilers, translators and the like. Of the artists, 10 are sculptors, 602 oil painters, the majority being painters of portraits, flowers, and still nature, 193 are miniaturists, 754 painters on porcelain, and 404 draw and engrave on wood, paint in water-colors, ornament fans and the like.

BE STRONG.

Be strong to *hope*, O Heart!
Though day is bright,
The stars can only shine
In the dark night.
Be strong, O Heart of mine,
Look toward the light!

Be strong to *bear*, O Heart!
Nothing is vain;
Strive not, for life is care,
And God sends pain;
Heaven is above, and there
Rest will remain!

Be strong to *love*, O Heart!
Love knows not wrong;
Didst thou love—creatures even,
Life were not long;
Didst thou love God in heaven,
Thou wouldst be strong.

The Belle of Wolf Run.

A company of strolling players in a barn. The great space is lighted by lamps of every description, the most ambitious of which is a circle of hoops stuck full of candles. This does duty as the grand chandelier, and is quite effective.

Seated near the stage, before which hangs a green curtain, are two persons—a man and a young girl, whom, even the unpracticed eye might take as rustic lovers. He is a tall, finely-formed young fellow, with a noble head and keen, sparkling blue eyes. She is the beauty of Wolf Run, faultless in figure and feature, and with a something in her expression denoting that she is not quite satisfied with her position, even as the belle of the villiage, or her surroundings.

Margaret Lee had never in her life seen a play, therefore she was prepared to realize all the emotions of novelty, terror, wonder, delight, with which a novice looks on the strut and action of those who cater to the profoundest emotions. Of course she forgot where she was; of course she was dazzled and terribly stirred at the love scenes, which were, as usual, exaggerated.

The hero of the drama was a handsome, worthless rascal, who learned, before the evening was through, to play at our unsophisticated little Margaret, reading her admiration in her eyes, and enjoying the smiles, tears, and almost spoken interest, of the beauty of Wolf Run.

"Pretty good—wasn't it?" said Charlie Vance, as he held her fleecy red shawl to wrap about her, at the close of the performance.

Margaret had no words, she only gasped: "Oh, Charlie!" as they gained the door, and caught at his arm; for there stood the hero of the stage, still in his bespangled velvet finery, and evidently stationed at that particular place in order to catch a glance at her lovely face.

"Confound his impudence." Charlie Vance muttered between his teeth.

Margaret shivered a little as they left the barn. Everybody was laughing and talking. The soft, clear, round moon shed its light upon a scene of sylvan beauty; but the two spoke but few words until they had reached Margaret's home—a square white house set back in a garden.

"A little of that goes a great ways," said the young farmer, who had evidently been thinking the matter over. "They stay here a week or more. I don't care to go again, do you?"

"Oh, I do believe I could go every night." said Margaret, fervently.

"They're a hard set, Maggy," said her lover, a little malice in his voice.

"How do you know? Are you sure of that?" she asked, eagerly and reprovingly.

"Oh, they're generally thought to be. Well, good-night, Maggy;" and he had gone ten steps before it occured to him that they had parted without a kiss.

"I don't care," he said, sullenly, half aloud; "and that fellow stays at her uncle's tavern, too. Why should it nettle me so, anyway?"

Now Margaret and her cousin Anne were almost as inseparable as sisters. It was with a quick beating heart that the former took her way to the tavern next day, meeting Anne as usual at the private entrance for the family.

"Oh, Mag!" cried Anne, her eyes sparkling, "you have made a conquest."

"What do you mean?" asked Margaret, her fair face flushing, her pulses beating tumultously.

"Why, you know—last night. Oh, isn't he glorious!—exquisite? and only think he asked papa who that very lovely girl was in pink ribbons in the second seat—and that was you! Papa laughed and told him his niece, and somebody else said something very handsome about you at the table, and then papa up and said you were engaged to Charlie Vance, which sounded so ridiculous. And I give you my word of honor the gentleman turned pale."

"Nonsense!" said Margaret; but the flattering words had accomplished their work, and it was not hard to persuade her to stay to dinner, where of course her lovely blushing face did not a little execution.

"Well, Maggy, what is it to be?" asked Charlie Vance, sternly. This was only a week afterward. All the softness had gone out of his face as he spoke. His eyes had lost their gracious, sparkling beauty. It might be that his cheeks were a trifle thin, and certainly his dark face was haggard.

"Oh, Charlie!"—she stood on the other side of the spacious hearth, drooping and timid, her face very white, and the large eyes startled in expression, like those of a frightened fawn.

"You are changed, Maggy. I don't say it alone. God help us both, it's talked all over the place. Last night, when I heard something at Dilleways, I felt like going home and blowing my brains out."

"Oh, Charlie!"

The voice was more plaintive, and the little figure drooped yet lower.

"And it all comes of that infernal villain. It all comes of your going back and forth to the hotel, and with your Cousin Anne, to see him."

"He is going away to-day," she cried, a great pain in her voice.

"And you will see him before he goes?"

"Oh, no, no, Charlie. Oh, don't look so cruel. I can't see him now you know I can't!

"Since you've heard that he's got a wife elsewhere, eh?"

"Charlie! I don't care; it isn't that," she answered, chokingly. How could she add—"It is because I have found him base, untrue, when he seemed to me like an angel of light."

Her red lips quivered; the tears stood large and shining on her lashes, her eyes were downcast, her hands folded with the rigid clasp of despair.

"I shall never see him again," she whispered, hoarsely; but if you say all is over between us, why it must be so."

"I don't say it need be, mind," he said, looking pitifully down at her. "I can over look a good deal, I love you so much, so much! God in heaven only knows how much I have loved you. But I won't have the face of that man between us. God! no! no!" and his great shoulders lifted with the scarcely drawn breath, while a dark red hate smoldered in his usually soft eyes.

"It shall be just as you say," she murmured, meekly, without looking up.

"It shall be just as you say," he replied. quickly. "Do you think you could learn to love me again, a little?" he asked, the anger all gone. She was so beautiful.

"Try me, Charlie. You are so strong and good, and noble: I always felt that—and one can't long like where one can't respect, can one?" Her hands were on his arm now, and the lovely pleading eyes uplifted to his.

"You won't see him again?

"I won't—I swear I won't! What should I want to see him for now? she sobbed.

"Then, we will wait. This troupe goes to-morrow. Don't cry, darling; I dare say it will all come out right;" and after a few low-spoken words, the young man left her, but by no means with peace seated on his bosom's throne.

"Mamma, if anybody comes, say I'm out," called Margaret, from the top stairs.

"Well, I guess nobody'll be here to-day, unless it's that actor fellow," was the response. "Don't walk in the sun," she added, for mother and father were proud of their darling's beauty, and they secretly wished for her a better match than even their neighbor's son.

Deep in the woods she struck, determined never to see that too fair fatal face again.

"He'll be gone to-morrow," she half sobbed, holding her hands hard against her heart, "and I shall never see him again. God be thanked! for, oh, I dare not trust myself"

The path, slippery, with pine-leaaves, led to a favorite resting-place—a cleared spot through which ran a crystal-clear river. The place combined several distinctively beautiful features. Here she sat down, unmindful of the singing stream, the soft shadows, the sweet murmuring of the wind in the tops of the trees.

A footstep near startled her.

In the river, as in a mirror, she saw a vision that had become all too dear to her—a graceful figure clad in black velvet, the small hat, with its waving plumes, reflected, with the outstretched hand that held it, in the blue depths.

She sprang to her feet, a burning flush spreading over her brow and neck, and would have fled but that he was beside her at a bound.

"My beauty! my darling! my own!"

"Sir, those words are an insult to me!" she cried with spirit, striving in vain to free herself from his caressing arm.

"An insult! I would die before I would offer you an insult, my beautiful. Come with me; I want to show you a lovelier spot than this—come!"

"I will not, she said, firmly, wresting herself from him, not daring to look up in his face. "How could you follow me—how dared you?"

"Love will dare anything," he said, gayly, fastening his powerful eyes on her face, and drawing her glance up to his. "Come, I will woo you like Claude Melnotte." And again he put an arm about her; but, like a flash of lighting, the two were torn asunder, and the man was thrown headlong with one blow from the powerful arm of Charlie Vance.

"Go!" he said, sternly, pointing to the rightened girl. "I can save you from his insolence, but I cannot promise to save you from yourself. Go, and think on your broken promises."

Latter in the day Charlie came up to Margaret's house and asked for her.

"Whatever is the matter with the child?" queried the mother. I never saw her in such low spirits."

The young man made no answer, but went into the cool, shaded parlor. Presently Margaret came down, white as a lilly. There was an unspoken question in her wide, tearless eyes.

"No, I didn't kill him, Maggie, though he deserved it. I don't want the crime of murder on my soul, even for you my poor girl. But I sent him away as subdued and cooled-down a man as ever you see. Such men are always cowards. And now, Maggie you're free. I never should want to think of the look you gave him while I held you in my arms, and I should have to think of it. I've come to say good-bye, for I'm off for the West, and if ever I—hello!"

There was a low, broken sob, and on his chest Margaret lay a dead weight. The girl had fainted away.

Well, a long sickness followed. Charlie could not leave her lying there between life and death, and the first visit after she could set up settled the matter. Margaret had conquered her vanity, which, after all, was more touched than her affections, and found that there was only one image in the heart that had been, as she thought, so torn with conflicting struggles—and that was the frank, honest, blue-eyed Charlie Vance, who had loved her ever since she was a baby.

And of course they were married.

Mining Experts.

In a recent conversation with Mr. W. B. Welles, of New York, we asked that gentleman his opinion of mining-experts as they are known to miners. "I can give you my opinion in no better way," he replied, "than relating an incident in the suit of the famous Emma Mine, which took place in Utah, and in which Schenck, of Ohio, was seemingly mixed up. During the trial, one Capt. Tom Bates, a man known throughout the mining regions of the west, was on the witness-stand, and one of the lawyers, in cross-examination asked:

"You are a mining-expert. Mr. Bates?"

"No, sir. I am not," was the answer.

"Did I not understand you to say that you had visited and inspected most of the known mines of the west?"

"You did, sir."

"And have you not made mining a study for years?"

"I have, sir."

"Well then, please state to the court the definition of a mining-expert."

"Well, sir, a mining-expert is a man who wears eye glasses, parts his hair in the middle, has graduated at Freiburg, and speaks very bad English."

Then there was a profonnd silence in court, and the Captain sat down.

The Second Love.

You must permit me to offer you my congratulations. Mr. Renaud will, no doubt, be more happy than most of the Benedicts, having distanced so many competitors; and he is also greatly to be envied in finding a Beatrice so artless and so untouched by the world and its vanities. For myself, the woman I shall marry is not born. When she appears, I will let you know; until then, believe me your very sincere friend. ALFRED FIELD.

Thus wrote Alfred Field to his former *fiancee*, Miss Effie Severe, on the receipt of her wedding-cards, a few days before her marriage. He had loved her in the old days two years before; but Effie was an undeniable little flirt, and Alfred having been severely tried once or twice by reports of the havoc caused by

"Those sweet eyes, those low replies."

he had forced himself to forget her, and sternly deny to his longing eyes the sight of her faithless, but still beloved face. His victory over himself he had thought complete until the sight of her wedding cards, with the formal "Miss Severe" and "Mr. Renaud" in such close and significant relation, seemed to bring back some of his old feelings. He suddenly resolved to go to her wedding; and arrived just in time to witness the ceremony at the church.

He followed the bridal party home, and entered the old familiar home with the throng, who crowded around the happy pair to offer their joyful congratulations. At his approach Effie gave a violent start.

"Effie," cried Alfred, in a low, intense tone, "I would give my soul could I believe this day were all a dream!"

"You threw away your own happiness," returned Effie, in a tone deep with suppressed emotion. "And now you are left to look forward to felicity with 'the woman who is not yet born."

Years passed away, and Alfred Field still lingered in the realms of bachelordom. The sunbeams glanced on many a silver thread among his chestnut curls as he sat on the deck of a steamer one fair spring afternoon, about nineteen years after he had witnessed Effie Severe's wedding.

He was on his way to look after a little ward whom fate had thrown upon his hands in a rather curious manner.

Years before, he rescued the child and its nurse from a burning house; and, no trace of the little orphan's parentage ever turning up, he had generously maintained her ever since. The nurse had become insane from the fright of that terrible night; and, after lingering for years in this condition, was now about to die.

He was looking forward to meeting quite a little girl when he arrived at his lonely villa just outside the town; but as he entered the gate, and advanced up the winding avenue which led to the home, he held his breath in wonder at the apparition that appeared to greet him.

Was his old love risen from the dead past? In a bower of orange trees stood the living image of Effie Severe, leaning forward with eager expectancy written in every line of her mobile face.

"Dear guardian!" said she, springing forward, and seizing his hand.

Alfred was speechless with emotion.

"Speak to your little Gertrude, will you not, dear guardian?" pleaded the sweet voice.

It was long ere Alfred could command himself sufficiently to talk coherently to his little ward. The likeness was indeed wondrous; and as day by day flew by, and the old nurse still lay in an unconscious state, Alfred remained in that fairy villa, having ample opportunity to find out how much in mind, as well as in person the fair young Gertrude was like his lost Effie. Soon again Alfred Field loved, with all the intensity of his nature.

At last the old nurse died. Just before her death she regained her mind for a brief space, and in broken accents told them where to find a pocket bible. which had belonged to Gertrude's mother.

He took her in his arms, held her close to his beating heart, and never let her free until she had promised, with her sweet face hidden in his bosom, to be his love, his darling, his wife.

As he unclasped her from his arms, a book, which had been lying in her lap, fell to the ground, and from between its leaves dropped a letter, old, worn, and wrinkled.

"Where did you get this?" he gasped.

"It was my mother's Bible, and that letter was tied inside," answered Gertaude, in great surprise.

"Ah, beloved?" returned Alfred, folding her once more in his arms. "Your mother was my first and early love; you are my last and eternal affection."

"Zis is one Grand Meestake."

With both eyes hidden by the black swoollen lids that had risen to a level with the bridge of his nose, Henri Larquette, whose shirt front was spattered with blood that had dropped from his badly damaged lips, presented a really pitiable appearance when recently he appeared as a prisoner at the bar of the Police Court.

"How did you get your injuries?" asked the Court.

"Zis is one grand meestake, Monsieur," answered Henri, giving his shoulders the characteristic shrug of the Frenchman.

"There can be no mistake that you have been injured by some one," said his Honor.

"Zis is no doubt true, Monsier, but zis is vera, vera painful. I would la-ike to have one conversation wiz ze doctaire?"

"But tell me who struck you?"

"Madam Marquette, Monsieur."

"What! Your wife did that?" said the Court, in evident astonishment.

"Oui, Monsieur. She was one grand fighting woman. Mon Dieu! How zat woman strike out wis her shouldaire!" exclaimed Henri.

"Is she French, too?" asked His Honor.

"No, Monsieur. She was one Irs' woman zat I got 'quaint wis in Europe."

"She was nice then, eh?"

"Ah, oui, oui!" said Henri.

"But now she is—"

"One tam tigaire! I shall be undaire ze obligation to leave zis woman. She will take ze life of my friend. Last night I have some little wine, and when I was in my slumbaire zat woman come wis her fist and strike one such awfool blow zat I think I was one dead Frenchman."

"I guess she punished you enough for getting tight. You can go, but I would advise you to be temperate hereafter," said the Court.

"Oui. I go, but I no go home wis zat woman, by tam! Zat would be no good for me. I go wis ze doctaire," said Henri, as he seized his hat and sadly passed out of court.

A Preplexing Predicament.

The chateau of Lazienski! Louis Dixhuit occupied it for some time during the French emigration; and it was there that the fat monarch was frightened into a fit of jaundice, which lasted some time, and necessitated the change of air which sent him to Wittau. In the garden exists a cool grotto, occupied by a cold bath, furnished by the waters of the little lake in the middle of which Lazienski stands. The exiled Bourbon, then Count de Provence, was accustomed to use the bath frequently; and, one morning, after a night of rioting in the chateau, to which all the great drinkers amongst the high life of Warsaw had been invited, he walked down leisurely through the garden to the grotto, determined to have a dip before retiring to rest for the day. The grotto was dark at all times, at that early time in the morning particularly so. The Count de Provence hurried to strip and plunge into the pool, which lay clear and pellucid at the bottom of the marble steps, shining through the darkness like a mirror in which the moonlight is reflected. His royal highness, differing at that moment in nothing from the meanest peasant in the same expectant condition, walked down the steps, and was just about to throw himself into the water, when a surly oath broke, as it were, from the bottom of the bath, and in another moment a figure, all dripping, jumped up amid the darkness, and, seizing the count in a slippery grasp, flung him heavily forward, and burst into a hoarse laugh at his floundering, and almost unconscious with the shock occasioned by the surprise. It was Prince Kasolowski, the governor, who, inspired with the same idea as the Count de Provence, had hurried into the grounds with the same intention, and now stood before his royal guest, grinning and chattering, and presenting the most extraordinary figure possible, for he wore, as sole raiment, the ribbon and collar of the Order he had worn at the banquet, with his jeweled star upon his bare skin. By a not unusual characteristic of drunkenness, he had carefully replaced the insignia after having undressed. The obese Bourbon, after having gazed at him wildly for a few moments, and, not recognizing him amid the obscurity of the grotto and his own troubled visions, rushed from the bath, and ran screaming through the grounds towards the chateau, with Kasolowski at his heels, endeavoring to soothe his fears; and the household, aroused from slumber, beheld with amazement this extraordinary chase in the bright summer morning, and failed to recognize either of the actors in the scene until they had reached the hall step. Poor Louis was put to bed well wrapped in blankets, but the shock was so great that it brought on a bilious attack, which terminated in a severe fit of jaundice, and he was compelled to remove for change of air far from the place which he had always declared to be the most beautiful spot he had beheld in all the travels to which the revolution had condemned him.

Nannette's Live Baby.

A good many years ago, in the city of Philadelphia, lived a little girl named Nannette. One summer afternoon her mother went to pay a short visit to her aunt who lived near by, and gave her little girl permission to amuse herself on the front doorsteps until her return. So Nannette, in a clean pink frock and white apron, playing and chatting with her big wax "Didy," which was her doll's name, formed a pretty picture to the passers-by some of whom walked slowly in order to hear the child's talk to her doll.

"You'se a big old girl," she went on, smoothing out Didy's petticoats, "and I've had you for ever and ever, and I'se mos' six. But you grow no bigger. You never cry, you don't. You'se a stupid old thing and I'm tired of you, I am! I b'leve you'se only a make-b'leve baby, and I want a real, live baby I do—a baby that will cry! Now don't you see," and she gave the doll's head a whack—"that you don't cry? If anybody should hit me so, I'd squeam m-u-r-d-e-r, I would! And then the p'lissman would come, and there would be an awful time. There, now sit up, can't you? Your back is like a broken stick. Oh, hum, I'm tired of you, Didy."

Leaving the doll leaning in a one-sided way against the door, Nannette posed her dimpled chin in her hands and sat quietly looking into the street. Presently a woman came along with a bundle in her arms, and seeing Nannette and Didy in the doorway, went up the steps and asked the little girl if she would not like to have a real little live baby.

"One that will cry?" eagerly asked Nannette.

"Yes, one that will cry and laugh too, after a bit," answered the woman, all the time looking keenly about her; and then in a hushed voice she asked the child if her mother was at home.

"No, she's gone to see my auntie, shall I call her?" replied Nannette, jumping to her feet and clapping her hands, from a feeling as if in some way she was to have her long-wished-for live baby.

"No, don't call her; and if you want a baby that will cry, you must be very quiet and listen to me. Mark me now—have you a quarter of a dollar to pay for a baby?"

"I guess so," answered Nannette; "I've a lot of money up stairs." And running up to her room she climbed into a chair, took down her money box from a shelf, and emptying all her pennies and small silver coin into her apron, ran down again.

"This is as much as a quarter of a dollar isn't it?"

The woman saw at a glance that there was more than that amount, and hastily taking poor little Nannette's carefully hoarded pennies, she whispered:

"Now carry the baby up stairs and keep it in your own little bed. Be careful to make no noise for it is sound asleep. Don't tell anybody you have it until it cries. Mind that. When you hear it cry you may know it is hungry."

Then the woman went hurriedly away, and Nannette never saw her again.

Nannette's little heart was nearly breaking with delight at the thought of having a real live baby; and holding the bundle fast in her arms, where the woman had placed it, she began trudging up stairs with it. Finally puffing and panting, her cheeks all aglow, see reached her little bed and turning down the covers, she put in the bundle and covering it up carefully, she gave it some loving little pats, saying softly: "*My* baby, my real, little live baby that will cry!" And then she carefully tripped out of the room and down stairs again.

Very soon Nannette's mother came home, bringing her a fine large apple which drove all thoughts of the baby from her mind, and it was only when night came and she was seated at the supper-table with her papa and mamma that she remembered her baby; but at that time, suddenly, from somewhere that surely was in the house, came a baby's cry; and clapping her hands, her eyes dancing with joy, Nannette began to slide down from her chair, saying with great emphasis, "That's *my* baby."

Her mother laughed. "*Your* baby, Nannette?"

"Yes, mamma, *my* baby; don't you hear it cry? 'Tis hungry." And she started to run up stairs, but her mother called her back.

"Why Nannette, what ails you? What do you mean about *your* baby?" she asked in surprise.

"Why, my baby, mamma! I bought it for a quarter of a dollar. A baby that cries—not a mis'ble make-b'leve baby. Oh, how it does cry; it must be awful hungry." And away she darted up the stairs.

Her father and mother arose from their seats in perfect amazement and followed their little girl to her room, where, lying upon her bed, was a bundle, from which came a baby's cries. Nannette's mother began to unfasten the wrappings, and sure enough there was a wee little girl not more than two or three weeks old looking up at them with two great wet eyes.

Of course Nannette was questioned, and she related all she could remember of her talk with the women from whom she bought baby. Her papa said perhaps the baby had been stolen, and that something had been given to it to make it sleep.

"But what shall we do with it?" asked both the father and mother. "Do with it?" cried Nannette; "why, it's my baby, mamma. I paid all my money for it. It cries, it does. I will keep it always."

So it was decided that the baby should stay if nobody came to claim it, which nobody ever did, although Nannette's papa put an advertisement in a paper about it.

It would take a large book to tell all of Nannette's experiences in taking care of "my baby" as she called the little girl, whom she afterward named Victoria in honor of the then young queen of England.

Victoria is now a woman, and she lives as does Nannette, in the city of Philadelphia. She has a little girl of her own, "mos' six." who is named Nannette for the good little "sister-mother," who once upon a time bought her mamma of a strange woman for a quarter of a dollar, as she thought. And this other little Nannette never tires of hearing the romantic story of the indolent "Didy" and the "real little live baby that will cry."

Story of a Faithful Servant.

Many years ago, there lived on the banks of the Brandywine, in the State of Pennsylvania, an old Quaker gentleman, who possessed an old faithful servant. This servant was a horse, and his name was Charley. Now Charley had trotted before the family chaise for many a long year, to the village postoffice, to the Sabbath-day meeting, and upon all kinds of errands. Old Charley was ever ready to be "hitched up." Not one trick had he shown, nor had he once proved unfaithful, and grandfather always rode him on such errands of business as he might have about the farm. The river divided the farm, and it was at times necessary to visit the lot on the other side; there was a bridge a mile and a half from the house, but there was a good ford just down by the bank, which was always used when the water was not too high. One day in the Springtime, grandfather had to go over the river, but the freshet had come, the banks were overflowed, and the ice in great cake and fields was coming down with a rush, so he mounted old Charley, and set off by the way of the bridge. Arriving safely on the other side, he spent some time on the business which had brought him over, and it was nearly sundown when he got ready to go home. He looked up toward the bridge, said it was a long three miles around, and that he would try the ford. "Old Charley can swim," he said, as he rode down to the bank of the stream, "and it is but a short way over."

Charley looked reluctant, but after considerable urging he entered the stream. In a moment he was striking out bravely for the opposite shore, but in another moment a great cake of ice came pounding along, overwhelming both man and horse. They both rose, but grandfather had lost his seat, and as he was swept along by the powerful current, he caught the drooping branches of a large sycamore tree, and was soon safe from immediate danger.

The riderless horse pursued his journey toward the house, and soon reached the shore. Here, appearing to miss his familiar, friend, he looked around, and, as it seems, discovered his master clinging to the branch of the tree; immediately, and without hesitation, he turned around and swam boldly for the tree, and beneath the branch he stopped and permitted my grandfather to get on his back, and then, although quite exhausted, he started at once for home.

The whole scene had been witness by the entire family, and they got ready with boats and went to meet the nearly exhausted horse; he was caught by the bridle when near the shore, and the old gentleman relieved from his perilous position.

Etiquette of Letter-Writing.

As a rule every letter, unless insulting in its character, requires an answer. To neglect to answer a letter when written to, is as uncivil as to neglect a reply when spoken to.

In the reply acknowledge first the receipt of the letter, mentioning the date and afterwards consider all the points requiring attention.

If the letter is to be very brief, commence sufficiently far from the top of the page to give a nearly equal amount of blank paper at the bottom of the sheet when the letter is ended.

Should the matter in the letter continue beyond the first page, it is well to commence a little above the sheet, extending as far as necessary on the other pages.

It is thought improper to use a half-sheet of paper in formal letters. As a matter of economy and convenience for business purposes, however, it is customary to have the card of the business man printed at the top of the sheet, and a single leaf is used.

In writing a letter, the answer to which is of more benefit to yourself than the person to whom you write, inclose a postage stamp for the reply.

Letters should be as free from erasures, interlineation, blots and postscripts as possible. It is decidedly better to copy the letter than to have these appear.

A letter of introduction or recommendation should never be sealed, as the bearer to whom it is given ought to know the contents.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

The pillow is a silent sibyl—despise not its oracles.

Employ your time well, if you mean to gain leisure.

Frequently review your conduct and not your feelngs.

Flattery is like champagne—it soon gets into the head.

Every dog has his day, but the nights belong to the cats.

It is better to live on a little, than outlive a great deal.

Man's knowledge is but the rivulet, his ignorance as the sea.

How to get a good wife—take a good girl and go to a parson.

To read without reflecting is like eating without digesting.

A good man will never teach that which he does not believe.

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

A slip of the foot may be recovered, but that of the tongue, perhaps, never.

We should take abundant care for the future, but so as to enjoy the present.

"Whatever is, is right," except when you get the right boot on the left toot.

Love elevates or debases the soul, according to the object which inspires it.

A man may have a thousand acquaintances, and not one friend among them.

Never count on the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or vices.

"Mankind," said a preacher, "includes woman; for man embraces woman."

Jealousy is the height of egotism, self-love, and the irritation of a false vanity.

The best penance we can do for envying another's merit is to endeavor to surpass it.

I reckon him a Christian indeed who is neither ashamed of the gospel nor a shame to it.

Look in thy heart and write. He that writes to himself, writes to an eternal public.

When the world has got hold of a lie, it is astonishing how hard it is to get it away from it.

What is that which never asks any questions but requires many answers? The street door.

When a tooth begins to feel as if there was a chicken scratching at the root, it's time to pullit.

"Figures won't lie." That's another, How about the human figure after a day's hard work?

They who are very indulgent to themselves, seldom have much consideration for others.

Kindness is stowed away in the heart like leaves in a drawer to sweeten every object around them.

Pawn shops are called collateral banks in Philadelphia, because it is not so vulgar, as it were.

We are more prone to persecute others for their faith than to make sacrifices to prove our own.

Those who pray with an unforgiving spirit curse themselves every time they say the Lord's Prayer.

Adversity does not take from us our true friends; it only disperses those who pretend to be such.

Speak little, speak truth; spend little, pay cash. Better go supperless to bed than to run in debt.

When one man has a prejudice against another, suspicion is very busy in coining resemblances.

Those who are most addicted to satirize others, dislike most to be made objects of satire themselves.

The height of all philosophy is to know thyself, and the end of this knowledge is to know God.

Never think the worse of another who on account of differing with you in religious or political opinions.

In talking, everything is unreasonable that is private to two or three, or any portion of the company.

The grocer offered him a frozen ham, but he said he'd rather not take the cold shoulder from any one.

There is no man so friendless but that he can find a friend sincere enough to tell him disagreeable truths.

A lot of bootblacks sitting on a curbstone may not be India-rubber boys, though they are gutter perchers.

It can be as pleasant for power to exercise power, and for seed to develop seed, as it is to rest when rest in needed.

"Dying in povery," says a modern moralist, "is nothing; it is living in poverty that comes hard on a fellow."

"You are carrying this thing too far," said a policeman, as he arrested a thief running off with a man's watch.

All men are better than their ebullitions of evil, but they are also worse than their outburst of noble enthusiasm.

What is the difference between a trotting-park and a tribe of savages? One is a race course and the other a coarse race.

Books, like proverbs, receive their chief value from the stamp and esteem of ages through which they have passed.

Blessed is the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child, for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth.

Rasper, being told that he looked seedy and asked what business he was in, replied: "The hardwear business; look at my wardrobe."

"Dipped into a weak solution of accomplishments," is the term now applied to those of our girls professing to be so highly educated.

In the South the boys can go in swimming two months earlier than can the juveniles in the North. This is another Southern outrage.

A graduate of West Point, who went West to startle the country by some marvelous performances, is now the traveling agent for a corset factory.

"Is this air-tight?" inquired a man in a hardware store, as he examined a stove. "No, sir," replied the clerk: "air never gets tight." He lost a customer.

"Is your house a warm one, landlord?" asked a gentleman in search of a house, "it ought to be," was the reply, "the painter gave it two coats recently."

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8., 1880

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL

Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at

$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,...	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,...	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Job Work done on short notice.

WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Samuel Smith will preach next Sunday morning.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. B. Akers will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Kimport, supt.

Reformed.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday evening, German.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 935, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., A. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Official Directory.

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Diven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harpor.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W.,	W C Heinle,	"
" W. W.,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg,	Frank E Bible,	Milesburg
Unionville,	P J McDonnell,	Unionville
Howard,	A J Gardner,	Howard
Philipsburg,	C G Herlinger,	Philipsb'g
Millheim,	I H Reifsnyder,	Millheim
Benner,	Uriah Stover,	Bellefonte
Boggs,	Jas A McClain,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Hepple,	Pine Glenn
College,	Sam'l Gilliland,	Boalsburg
Curtin,	David Delong,	Howard
Ferguson, O. P.,	Dan Driebelbis,	State Col
" N. P.,	O M Sheets,	Stormstown
Gregg,	L M Rishel,	Spring M's
Haines,	George Keister,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon,	John Ward,	Stormsto'n
Harris,	Sam'l Ishler,	Boalsburg
Howard,	David Tanyer,	Howard
Huston,	H G Chronister,	Martha
Liberty,	W H Gardner,	Blanchard
Marion,	John Hoy, Jr.,	Walker
Miles,	Sam'l K Faust,	Millheim
Patton,	G W Rumberger,	Fillmore
Penn,	W F Smith,	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D F Luse,	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G W Spangler,	Tusseyv'e
Rush,	William Cullen,	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe,	John G Uzzle,	Snow Shoe
Spring,	E C Wood,	Bellefonte
Taylor,	Samuel Hoover,	Fowler
Union,	J S Fredericks,	Fleming
Walker,	Samuel Decker,	Zion
Worth,	G R Williams,	P't Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

The Nebraska Democrats.

Election of Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

COLUMBUS, Neb., April 1.—The democratic convention this morning elected delegates to Cincinnati, headed by Dr. Miller, of the Omaha *Herald*. They are uninstructed.

The committee on resolutions presented a separate report advocating hard money and low tariff and denouncing the wrong inflicted upon the democratic party and the county at large by the republicans in 1876, and pledging the Democrats of Nebraska to right those wrongs as far as possible and punish the wrongdoers. The report was adopted.

THE following are the prominent Democratic candidates for President, with large sections of country yet to hear from. It is a splendid list of statesmen, to select from, and presents a fine contrast to the meagre list of Republican timber available for the same use. Pick out any three at random, and they are the superiors in attainments, qualifications and culture, of Grant, Sherman, Blaine:

Horatio Seymour and Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock and *John Smith*, of Pennsylvania; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; Joel Parker, of New Jersey; A. G. Thurman and Hugh J. Jewett, of Ohio; David Davis and John M. Palmer, of Illinois; and last but not least, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.

For Blaine.

Kansas Instructs for the Plumed Knight of Maine.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 1.—The republican state convention organization is strictly for Blaine. All the rulings of the chair were against the Grant men.

The resolution naming the delegation to the national convention passed by a vote of 188 to 118. Mr. Morrel offered a resolution nominating presidential electors, which was adopted, the Grant men refraining from voting.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

That James G. Blaine has the confidence of the Republicans and that we recognize in him a statesman worthy to lead the national republican party to victory; that he is the choice of the Republicans of Kansas for president of the United States, and that we pledge him our united support.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D C. April 3, 1880.

The House yesterday by a non-partisan vote, gave to the Postmaster General money enough to continue for the present "star" postal routes. The deficiency thus made good was occasioned by the increase in service on such routes, and an increase within the discretion of the Post Master General, but which has never before been exercised to so great an extent. It seems necessary that some restrictions should be put on the Department's power in this respect, for, as said in debate, if a deficiency of one million can be created, one of ten can be, and though one Post Master General may be honest and may exercise judgement, another may be corrupt or a fool.

This bill, and the "immediate deficiency" bill, passed finally in the Senate on Thursday, are all that has been accomplished during the week. Yet this is a better showing than usual. The immediate deficiency bill contain an appropriation for the payment of election Marshals, coupled with a provision that such officers should be chosen from the different parties. Only one speech was made in the Senate against this provision, and that by Senator Edmunds. The vote by which it passed was strictly partisan. There is some doubt among Democrats of the wisdom of this rider, but it is worth a trial at any rate.

The political debate for which Mr. Blaine so ardently longs will soon be on hand. The army appropriation bill will be reported in a few days, and will have a "rider" forbidding payment of money for the transportation of troops to the polls or for their services or subsistence there.

Speaking of Mr. Blaine that eminent bulldozer in debate, seems to be likely to have his hands full at this session, without seeking quarrels with Democrats; Messrs. Carpenter and Edmunds commenced the other day a system of contemptible nagging, which they supposed very annoying to Mr. Blaine. They with Mr. Conkling and General Logan, all Grant men, have clear control of the radical minority in the Senate, and will probably see to it that the Senator from Maine shall be deprived of as many honors as possible. The object of course is to kill him off as a Presidential Candidate.

CARROLL.

Hancock in Vermont.

WATERBURY, April 1.—The Democratic State Convention has been called to meet at Montpelier on April 22. A strong Hancock sentiment prevailed at the State committee meeting.

HON. C. S. WOLFE says that the balance of the legislative roosters will have their trials at the April term of the Dauphin county court.

THE latest political idea is advanced by seventy republicans of Waterbury, Conn. These seventy noble radicals think that Hayes was put into the presidency by fraud, but deem it no more than proper that he should be given an opportunity to secure an honest term. His fraudulency is therefore their first choice for 1880. "Here's richness for you," as Squeers said to the skimmed milk.—*Ex.*

San Francisco Election.

Kearney Defeated,

It is a matter of much congratulation that the arch demagogues, agitator and disturber of the peace, Dennis Kearney, in San Francisco, has been thoroughly repudiated by the people. At the recent municipal election in that city the Citizens' Union elected their tickets over the so-called Workingmen (Kearneyites) by some six thousand majority.

Kearney and his followers are furious. When Kearney received news that he was beaten he raved like a madman and worked himself up into such an excited state that he fell in a fit, foaming at the mouth, and was carried to his residence and physicians summoned. His prostration has served to intensify the public excitement, and there are no end of rumors afloat regarding his condition.

A PETITION was presented in the New York legislature the other day exactly a mile long. Allowing half an inch for each name it must have contained 126,720 names.

The Bribers.

Last Monday was the day fixed by Judge Pearson, of the Dauphin county court to sentence the convicted bribers Messrs. Kemble, Salter, Petroff, Crawford and Rumberger, but they had fled before the time and failed to respond when called. Their recognizances were declared forfeited and bench warrants for their arrest were issued, and they can now be arrested anywhere in the United States. Kemble was seen in New York and Atlantic city. Indeed he made no secret at all of his whereabouts. It is not known where Petroff and the others of the bribers are hid, but it is supposed that are in Philadelphia.

LATER.—All the bribers except Kemble, appeared in Harrisburg on Monday and delivered themselves up to the sheriff. They were imprisoned for a brief space and then brought before Judge Pearson on an application to have their recognizances renewed to appear for sentence at the next term of court.

Fraudulent Pensioners.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator Withers presented to the Senate to day a written report in explanation and advocacy of the bill recently reported by him from the committee on pensions as a substitute for the measure known as the "60 surgeons" bill. The bill was described in these dispatches on the day it was agreed upon by the committee. The enormous sums of money are being drawn from the Treasury through fraud by persons who are not entitled to pensions; and that many perjuries and forgeries are committed on pension claims; and when it is remembered that under the system now in force the Commissioner is not authorized to send out agents to search for fraud or for fraudulent cases, but must wait until reasonable suspicion has attached to a case before he can order an investigation, it will be seen that the discovery of these frauds must be left mainly to accident and therefore that the frauds discovered are probably very few in comparison to the whole number which exist.

Origin of the United Brethren Church.

The church known as the U. B. in Christ has numerous congregations, and many thousands of member in this county, and several flourishing churches in this city. The church had its origin, we have been informed, at a meeting held near the city of Lancaster, about the year 1848 or 1849. Wm. Otterbein, an eminent and learned divine of the German Reformed church, and Martin Boehm, a pious and energetic preacher of the Menounite society, were the principal movers in bringing about its organization and spreading it among the Germans of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The church now numbers 4 bishops, 47 annual conferences, 2,217 ministers, 160,000 members, 2,152 church buildings and 18 institutions of learning, including a theological seminary at Dayton, Ohio. It also has two prosperous foreign missions, one in West Africa and one in Germany. Bishop Glossbronner, of Virginia, is bishop of the eastern diocese, but is confined at his home by sickness. He has served the church thirty-eight years as bishop.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Frightful Figures.

Rev. Geo. W. Miller, in his address before the Conference at Altoona, on the occasion of the Temperance Anniversary, showed by reference to statistics that the value of liquors manufactured in the United Seates for a single year, according to the government returns, is $739,000,000. That we spend for six other great industries—flour, cotton goods, boots and shoes, clothing, woolen goods and job printing—a total of $610,000,000.

Pennsylvania spends in one year for liquor, $152,663, 945; for schools and school teaching, $5,863,945. There are engaged in the liquor business, 78,000 persons, and as school teachers, 16,870. The money spent thus for liquors in Pennsylvania in one year would furnish for the poor 24,000 barrels of flour at $7 per barrel. It would build 20,000 miles of railroad at $30,000 per mile; 10,000 dwellings for the homeless at $1,000 each; 1,600 churches at $5,000 each; 1,000 high schools and academies at $5,000; furnish 10,000 suits of clothing at $60 each; give 5,000 widows an annuity of $500 each; give 10,000 orphaned children $200 each; 500 wounded soldiers a pension of $500 each; build 20 State orphan asylums at $50,000; 20 State normal schools at $100,000 each. All this and yet leave the enormous sum of $60,000,000 unexpended.—*Ex.*

Sorrowful Account of the Colored Emigrants.

MOBILE, Ala., March 26.—The *Register* will publish to-morrow an interview with S. H. Senar, a colored man, returned from Illinois. He gives a full and sorrowful account of his brethren in the west and says their condition is worse than it ever was in slavery times. He intended to travel through the state and warn his colored brethren. He says the south is the best place for his people.

FRIDAY last must have been an extra good day for hanging, as no less than seven persons—six colored and one white—were swung into eternity from the gallows on that day. The persons executed were James W. Stone, at Washington; Robert Anderson and Charles Webster, Louisville, Ky.; Andrew Macon, James Brown and Samuel Boler, Macon, Miss.; Gustave Breaux, Baton Rouge, La. Looks like a big job for one day.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of W. S. Harter, deceased, will offer at public sale, at Millheim, on Saturday, March 27th, 1880, the following valuable property: All that certain House and Lot situate in the Boro' of Millheim, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Main street, on the east by lot of the M. E. Church, on the south by mill race, and on the west by lot of Caroline Gobble, containing about one fourth acre, more or less. Thereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Terms: One half of the purchase money shall be paid upon confirmation of sale, and the other half in a year, with interest. To be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.
B. O. DEININGER, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo*, of the estate of George Snyder, late of Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, on Friday, April 9th, next, the following valuable real estate, viz: All that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Haines township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north and east by lands of John Eby and others, on the south by lands John Eby and Charle Smith, and on the west by lands of Charles Smith and estate of Jacob Geiswelt—containing sixteen acres, more or less. Thereon is erected a good log-frame dwelling house, log barn and other outbuildings.

Also, a tract of mountain land, situate in Haines township aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: On the north by —— on the east by land of Philip B. Stover, on the south by land of George Fox and on the west by land of Joseph Leitzell, containing fifty acres, more or less.

Terms of Sale: One third of purchase money must be paid on confirmation of sale, one third in one year and one third in two years, all with interest. Payments to be secured by bond and mortgage. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day. SAMUEL SNYDER, Administrator.
ts

PUBLIC Sale.—The undersigned, a committee of Jacob W. Stover, of Haines township, will offer at public sale on Saturday, the 10th day of April next, the following described real estate, viz:

No. 1, A certain tract of timberland situate in Haines township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by lands of John Zeigler, on the south by lands of S. M. Metz and Samuel Yearick and on the west by lands of Samuel Yearick, containing sixty acres, more or less.

No. 2, Also a tract of timberland situate near Aaronsburg, bounded on the north by land of William Stover and Emil Ettinger, on the east by land of Simon Rote, and Frederick Limbert, on the south by turnpike road and on the west by land of Benjamin Hadley, containing seven acres, more or less.

No. 2 will be sold at Aaronsburg, at 9½ A. M., of said day, and No. 1 at Woodward at 2 P. M., of said day.

Terms of sale: One half of purchase money must be paid on confirmation of sale, and the other half in a year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

P. T. MUSSER,
Committee of &c. of
ts JACOB W. STOVER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Adam Morr, late of the Borough of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same duly authenticated for payment.
12-5t MICHAEL ULRICH, JR.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Rebecca Hess, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN L. KREAMER, Executor.
13-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Hannah Crommiller, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JARED HARPER, Administrator.
13-6t *Bellefonte, Pa.*

Edwin J. Deshler. J. Jordan Deshler.

DESHLER & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Aaronsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly answered day or night.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Hotel,

MILLHEIM, PA.

THUNDER,

Lightning, Wind and Rain, you will NEVER HAVE SUCH A CHANCE AGAIN. We have the best large size, improved RUBBER ROLL Clothes Wringer in the World, selling at LESS THAN HALF PRICE. Good references guaranteed. Everybody "red hot" to get one! No competition; The best chance of your life to MAKE MONEY. Samples, $2.50. Circulars and full particulars free. AGENTS WILLING TO BE CONVINCED. Address, PARAGON WRINGER CO., New Bedford, Mass. 12-3m

PENSIONS

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws blanks and instructions. Address, W. C. BERINGE & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D. C. Oldest Claim Agency in the United States. 12-2m

PENSIONS procured for Soldiers disabled in U. S. Service from any cause; also, for heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of death of the soldier. Pensions increased: Bounty and new Discharges procured. Address with stamp, STODDART & CO., Room No. 8 St. Cloud Building, Washington, D C. 12-1m

WANTED.

Immediately, a few Young Men and Ladies to learn Telegraphy, good situations guaranteed, address with stamp. OBERLIN TELEGRAPH CO., 12-1m Oberlin, Ohio.

Send your address on a Postal Card for a sample copy of our beautifully illustrated paper, YOUTH'S HOME LIBRARY, Boston, Mass. 12-1m

THE HARPETTE! Is a new instrument which meets a want long felt by the public. The delicious music of the Harp is here produced by any one, man, woman or child, even though entirely ignorant of music. The strings are numbered from one to ten, and the music which accompanies the instrument is numbered in like manner, instead of being printed in notes. Everybody appreciates the music of the harp; it is the king of musical instruments, and this is a perfect harp in miniature—the same delicious tones—and should be in every family in the land. Any one who can read this advertisement can play it at once as well as the most accomplished musician. Elegantly finished and an ornament to any room. We also send along with it a large lot of music numbered as explained above. The list includes "Home, sweet Home;" "Last Rose of Summer;" "Sweet Bye and Bye;" "Old Folks at Home;" "Hold the Fort;" and all the favorite melodies of the day. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Every one who purchases endorses them and recommends them to their neighbors. Think of it—no more tedious months of study to master music. Here is a superb musical instrument, all ready for use and requiring no practice to play perfectly. Send at once, and in the HARPETTE you will have a thing of beauty and joy forever. Sent prepaid in a registered package (which ensures absolute safe delivery) on receipt of price, $2.00. Remit by postoffice order or registered letter. Address, KENDALL & CO, 222 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

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New Laws. Thousands entitled. Every soldier even slightly disabled, by wounds, disease, or accident, entitled to pension, dating back to day of discharge. Even the loss of a finger or toe, entitles to pension. Also, all widows and dependent parents, and minors entitled. Time limited. Apply at once. Many pensioners now entitled to increase. Bounty yet due to thousands. Land cases settled. Patents procured for inventors. Fees fixed by law. Send two stamps for new laws, blanks and instructions to E. H. GELSON & CO., Pension and Patent Attorneys, Lock Box 725, WASHINGTON, D. C. 14-4

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PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT, GOOD PAY AND EXPENSES.
Give age, previous occupation, and references. Address, R. G. CHASE & CO., 10 N. MERRIK ST. PHILADELPHIA. 14-4t

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COUCHES,

MONUMENTS,

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of all sizes, styles and prices made on short notice.

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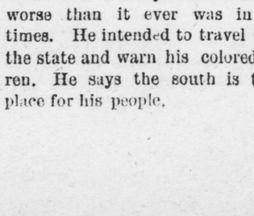

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Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,"

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

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Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

FACTORY—EAST LEWISBURG. NESBIT BROS.
N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 25-1y

PENSIONS!

Procured for Soldiers disabled in the U. S service from any cause, also for Heirs of deceased soldiers. All pensions date back to day of discharge, and to date of the death of the soldier. Pensions increased. Address, with stamp, STODDART & CO., 3-4t 913 E. St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

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CHAMPION OF THE WEST

DOUBLE SHAKER

FANNING MILL.

SIMPLE! DURABLE!

IT HAS NO EQUAL

This Mill will take every grain of COCKLE and CHESS out of Seed Wheat: all the SORREL out of Timothy Seed, and all the PLANTAIN SEED out of Clover Seed.

This Mill has two Shoes working in opposite directions; has MORE SCREEN SURFACE than the old fashioned mills, and will go in a door three feet wide.

Send stamp for prices. Agents wanted. Address,

W. I. BROWN, Manufacturer.
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DOMESTIC IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT A Child can Run it.
SO SIMPLE It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES!

USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1889 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes, 30 to 46 inches. Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co., NEW YORK.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

Battle Creek, Mich.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

"VIBRATOR" THRESHING MACHINERY.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special sizes of Separators made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, both Portable and Traction, with Valuable Improvements, far beyond any other make or kind.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses (and often three to five times that amount) can be made by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

GRAIN Raisers will not submit to the enormous wastage of Grain and the inferior work done by all other machines, when once posted on the difference.

NOT Only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the ONLY Successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "VIBRATOR" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-half the usual Belts and Gears. Makes Clean Work, with no Litterings or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, Ranging from Six to Twelve-Horse size, and two styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

FOR Particulars, Call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, which we mail free.

THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE

THE BEST OF ALL.

Unrivaled in Appearance,
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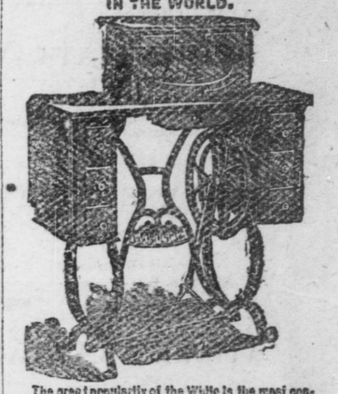
Unsurpassed in Construction,
Unprecedented in Popularity,
And Undisputed in the Broad Claim
OF BEING THE
VERY BEST OPERATING QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST, AND Most Perfect Sewing Machine IN THE WORLD.



The great popularity of the White is the most convincing tribute to its excellence and superiority over other machines, and in submitting it to the trade we put it upon its merits, and in no instance has it ever yet failed to satisfy any recommendation in its favor.

The demand for the White has increased to such an extent that we are now compelled to turn out

A Complete Sewing Machine every three minutes in the day to supply the demand!

Every machine is warranted for 3 years, and sold for cash at liberal discounts, or upon easy payments, to suit the convenience of customers.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No 356 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Be sure and send for Catalogue and inquire for the

Taylor & Farley CABINET ORGAN,

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NONE SUPERIOR AND BUT FEW EQUAL.

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MANUFACTORY AT WORCESTER, Mass.

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Centennial World's Fair, 1876!

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PRONOUNCED UNANIMOUSLY AS THE

BEST INSTRUMENTS.

Their comparative excellence is recognized by the Judges in their Report, from which the following is an extract:

"The B. SHONINGER ORGAN CO.'S exhibit as the best Instruments at a price rendering them possible to a large class of purchasers, having a combination of Reeds and Bells, producing novel and pleasing effects, containing many desirable improvements, will stand longer in dry or damp climate, less liable to get out of order, all the boards being made three-ply, put together so it is impossible for them to either shrink, swell or split." THE ONLY ORGANS AWARDED THIS RANK.

This Medal and Award was granted after the most severe competition of the best makers, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

New Styles and prices just issued, which are in accordance with our rule, the BEST ORGAN for the least money.

We are prepared to appoint a few new Agents.

Illustrated Catalogues mailed, post-paid, on application to

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The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8., 1880.

B. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.

Local Department.

NOTICE.—*Any of our subscribers who expect to change their residence this Spring will please inform us of the fact.*

—Good working suits at Lewin's for $4.75. Candid fact.

—Miss Hattie T. Lanich will open her school next Monday the 12th inst. Make a note of it, parents.

—Job work of all kinds done at the JOURNAL Office at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

—Read the professional card of Deshler & Son, physicians, Aaronsburg, Pa.

—Fine family and pocket bibles just received and for sale cheap at the Journal Book Store.

—A full line of school books just received and for sale at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE.

—Miss Alice Burke, one of Lewisburg's fairest daughters, is visiting friends in Millheim, this week.

—You can get a fine chevoit suit at Lewin's Branch Store, Bellefonte, Pa., cheaper than any other place in the county.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—It affords us pleasure to state that neighbor Foote, whose limb was recently amputated, is getting along right well.

—A splendid line of Family and Pocket Bibles just received at the Journal Book Store, very cheap. Call and see.

—Martens make their appearance rather early; they took possession of their old quarters, "the house that Jack built" on Musser's sign post, last Friday.

—A Nothumberland paper says that Fred Fury, our late conductor on the railroad, recently purchased a hotel in that town. Guess he means to run it himself.

—Just received at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE, a full line of blank books, ledgers, day-books, blotters, pass-books, memorandas, ets., also a new lot of S. S. reward cards.

—Deininger & Musser have just received another full car load of marble direct from the quarries at Sutherland Falls, Vermont. The weight of the cargo was 23,800, and the freight charges $107.20.

—The JOURNAL BOOK STORE sells all the school books recently adopted by the school boards of Millheim Boro', Penn, Haines, Miles and Gregg townships.

—We were in error last week, in stating that the Building Association would meet on Monday evening, the 5th. It is next Monday evening, 12th. Even editors some times get wrong.

Mr. Jacob Springer, late of Ohio, has taken charge of our hotel. Jake expects to run the tavern, *without whiskey*. Bravo. Jacob! hope you'll be liberally patronized and get lots of shaving to do besides.

—Next Monday is the day for the settlement of township and borough accounts. Auditors are by law requested to meet on that day for this purpose. We hope it may be done to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, as well as of the tax payers.

—Louis Doll, the clover fellow and tip-top mechanic, is just the chap you want to see, if you are in need of first class boots, such as are fit for a king to wear. But not only does he make *boots* but, keeps a large stock of shoes, gaiters and slippers. Please give him a call and you will find one of the most fair dealing men you ever met. 2t.

—Samuel Bartges the XLNT miller and clever feilow, who for some seven or eight years conducted Ertel's Mills, at Penns Creek, left us for Sugar Valley. Sam is one of your kind genial men who have only friends—no enemies. We are sorry to lose him as a neighbor and hope he may get along well in his new home.

—The lawyers and officers of Union county have so little to do that it affords them a real God-send when a poor, half-tamished fellow steals a few pounds of flour. They all go for him, then the Sheriff catches and imprisons him, the fellow breaks through the jail walls and makes off for more charitable quarters. But why don't you *give* him the flour before he steals it? That's decidedly the cheapest way of doing. Try it.

—Mr. Adam Bartges stopped at our sanctum last week and showed us specimens of a greyish-white stone that looks suspiciously like plaster. It *grows* on the farm of the estate of Wm. Bartges, in Sugar Valley, where large quantities are found near the surface.

When the Sugar Valleyans were searching and digging for gold, silver and other precious metals, we were out of humor over them for their greed; but now they have come down a peg or two and commence digging for plaster. May they be very successful.

Spring Mills Academy.

The Spring Term will begin on Monday, April 12, 1880.

Tuition, $5 to $8. Boarding $2 to $2.25 per week.

For further information address

REV. D. M. WOLF,
3t. Spring Mills, Pa.

—The excellent little man, Mr. Jacob Kamp, of Lock Haven, presented each scholar of the English Lutheran Sunday school of that town with a colored Easter egg, the other Sunday. It required about 300.

Public Sale Register.

Dr. Musser, committee for Jacob W. Stover, will offer some valuable timberland for sale, April 10. See notice in this paper, also sale bills.

Samuel Snyder, administrator of the estate of George Snyder, late of Haines township, deceased, will offer the homestead of the late decedent at public sale, on Friday afternoon, April 9. See notice in another column and sale bills.

The Henry Hess property, near Woodward, will be sold at public sale, by the executor, Mr. Samuel Kreamer, on Tuesday, April 27th. It is a very desirable home of its kind. See bills.

—The County Commissioners of Clinton county mean business with tax-collectors, as will be seen from the following which we clip from the *Clinton Democrat*. Some such action ought to be taken by the Commissioners of Centre:

The County Commissioners have passed a resolution requiring tax collectors having duplicates of a date prior to 1879, to pay the full amount o their indebtedness on or before April 10, 1880, and those having 1879 duplicates to pay one half of the amount for which they are in arrears on or before the 10th inst. Legal process for the collection of amounts due on the duplicates of the collectors not complying with the above will be commenced immediately.

—Next Monday two schools will open in our town, and we hope our citizens will very generally make up their minds to send their children. Don't allow your boys to run the streets in idleness and mischief. If you have no work for them send them to school by all means. They will acquire an education of some kind, whether you send them or not, but it rests with you whether their mental and moral training will be directed into the proper channel, or whether you will leave the matter pretty much to chance, or to the whims and caprices of the children. Parents, your duties in this matter are important.

I. O. O. F.—Clinton Lodge, No. 98, has elected the following: N. G., E. W. Anthony; V. G., W. H. Clough; Secretary, Jesse H. Batcheler; Asst. Secretary, Frank Bower; Treasurer, John McNally; Solicitor, Peter Beck.

Great Island Lodge, No. 320, has elected W. S. Clawater, N. G.; H. S. Mitchell, V. G.; I. A. Shaffer, Secretary; H. S. Baker, Treasurer.

Officers elect of Sugar Valley Lodge, No. 829, are B. F. Klepper, N. G.; Rev. D. P. Kline, V. G., Wm. F. Mover, Secretary; D. M. Morris, Rec. Secretary; H. B. Kleckner, Treasurer.

Donations.

Pastor Divin, of the Salona Lutheran charge, is a very lucky man in getting donations. On the 9th of March some 75 of his parishioners appeared at the parsonage in Salona, with lots of things good to eat and good to wear—good for the Parson, for the Mrs. Parson, for the children and for the horse. Everything seems to have been prearranged, even down to having the Rev. A. N. Warner present to do the speeching, Mr. D. being too much overcome for that business. Altogether the preacher was made $83.59 richer than he had been before.

On the evening of March 23rd another party from Mill Hall, came on the same business. This time J. R. Mann acted as spokesman, and acquitted himself like a *man*. $60 represents the value of the goods brought by this party. It is needless to add that the pastor and his family are inexpressibly happy.

It has often been a matter of wonder to us why donations are not more *fashionable* in this "neck 'o woods." Our preachers are just as able and deserving a sett of men as those of any other section that we know of, and we venture the opinion that a little *donating* would do them much good. But if the people are determined not to give their preachers any donations we suggest that such a party be gotten up for *our* benefit, and we are not at all particular that just every one participating must be a member of our church. No; we are not so bigoted as that comes to.

In order to assist our friends, should they make up their minds to act out our suggestion, we will here give a list of what would be suitable items in the make up of the *proposed* donation:

Butter and eggs—the former in nice prints of half a pound, the latter large and fresh. Ham—each of about 20 pounds in weight, sugar-cured prefered. Apples—Ewalds and Pippins, *if possible*. Cabbage—but pick out large solid heads. Chickens—not over a year old. Wheat—should be strictly prime. Corn—in lots of not less than ten bushels. Dried Apples—tart. Dried Peaches—pared and in halves. Dried cherries—seeded. Canned peaches, &c., &c.

In the dry goods line, several webs of muslin, (Fruit of the Loom), Blue cloth for a suit, black dress goods, in patterns of not less than 25 yards each, would serve good purpose.

Other trinkets, such as American eagles $10 Greenbacks, pianos, organs and sewing machines, might be thrown in, just for the sake of variety.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Millheim Cemetery Association will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, to elect trustees and transact other business in the interests of the association. A general attendance is much desired. Let there be a full turnout.

—The mud puddle, cess-pool, nuisance, or whatever else it may be called, in the middle of town is being filled up. Good idea—only a little late.

—Our new town council met on Monday and organized by electing Dr. D. H. Mingle, President, and A. O. Deininger clerk. We trust they may manifest a progressive spirit, and yet be moderate and judicious in their work.

—Samuel Kreamer, formerly of Haines township, now of Effingham county, Illinois, called in to see us last week. Mr. Kreamer is hale and hearty and Illinois seems to agree well with him. He reports that the Pennsylvanians in that sections—his sons, Henry Spyker, G. W. Leitzell, Michael Hess, George and Joseph Condo, are all well and doing well. Mr. Spyker stands alone in the world, his wife and children having preceded him into the eternal world.

SEVERE STORM.—On Sunday evening at about 5 o'clock we had a severe rain storm, which came from the southwest and extended over a large portion of the lower part of our valley and Brush valley. The storm lasted about half an hour and was very fierce.

On some farms there was a general leveling of fences. A number of barns were partly unroofed, among which were those of Samuel Ard and Jonathan Harter, who have now had the same accident the second time this spring. The barn of Benjamin Stover, above Moyer's mill, was nearly leveled to the ground. The steeple of Yearick's church, above Madisonburg, was blown down. Much damage was also done to timber, and the trees that were leveled could in many woods be counted by the score. It was altogether the fiercest storm we had in this section for a long time.

—Pantaloons at $1.00 up at the Philadelphia Branch Store.

AARONSBURG CRUMBS.

A severe storm passed over this section last Sunday evening. Many trees were uprooted, and fences were pretty generally leveled to the ground. No doubt greater damage was done in other parts.

Mrs. Aaron Weaver's limb is very much worse. She is now confined to bed altogether and suffers much pain.

Mr. Wm. Stover, has had trouble with his knee, for a long time, but it is now so much worse that he was obliged to resort to the use of a crutch.

Mrs. Phil D. Stover, of Lamelton, is in town visiting her father, Rev. E. Stambach.

Mr. Milton Bollinger goes to Lock Haven this week, to attend the Central State Normal School.

Mr. Harvey Musser goes to Bellefonte to pursue his law studies.

The handsomest monument that one could wish to see has just been erected in the Reformed Cemetery, by Deininger & Musser, of the *Millheim Marble Works*. It marks the last resting place of Mr. Jonathan Philips and his two wives. The remains of the latter were disinterred and all buried together on one plot. The monument reflects credit on the friends of Mr. Philips, as well as on the makers, Messrs Deininger & Musser.

Mr. Daniel Bower and daughter, of Akron, Ohio, are here on a visit to relatives and friends.

X. Y.

—Latest style hats at the Philadelphia Branch Store.

News Miscellaney.

As Henry Clark, of Jefferson City, Mo., was driving to Cassvill a stranger asked to ride, and his request was granted. The stranger proved a genial companion, and treated Mr. Clark to a Cigar, which the latter puffed with enjoyment until he suddenly became dizzy, and nearly fell out of the wagon. The stranger caught him and set him down in the bottom of the wagon, and that was all that Mr. Clark remembered until two hours later, when he awoke to find that his pocketbook, with $165 was gone. Likewise the stranger.

Peter A. Nason broke his promise to marry a girl, and circulated stories against her. For this offence, he was told by her brother that he must give up his prosperous business and leave the town. He refused, and a party of women visited him at his store, threatening him with tar and feathers if he did not quit. Still he persisted in living where he liked. Finally a body of men, including the Selectmen, Justice of the Peace and a deputy sheriff, waited upon him, while a mob blew horns in the street, and informed him that he must submit to banishment, or suffer very unpleasant consquences. He obeyed this time and was pelted with eggs on his way to the railroad station. This did not happen in a wild border town of the West, but in Georgetown, a village of enlightened and law-abiding Massachusetts.

IT is thought that Judge Edmunds will get half of the New England delegates, and that he will turn them over to Grant. Don't make a bit of difference to Democrats what he does about it.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.—1st. Andrew Einsig of York, Pa., killed his wife of which crime he was convicted.

2d. After he was convicted he resolved to cheat the gallows by committing suicide, and he did so.

3d. Week before last, whilst Einsig's son aged only two years, was eating at his grandmother's, Mrs Gehring, on Bullfrog alley, he got a bean into his windpipe, causing a sudden and painful death.—*Ex.*

To practice medicine lawfully in this state, the practitioner must be a regular graduate from a medical college and have a diploma, or he must have practiced medicine five years previous to the Act of March 24, 1877, and been regularly licensed by the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. Penalty for a violation of this Act is from $200 to $400 fine. Dr. C. A. Green was lately bound over at Lancaster under this Act.—*Ex.*

One year ago our distinguished citizen, Hon. John Walls, was thought to be in the last stages of disease, suffering from cancer of the hand; but through amputation of the member he was cured, and to-day there is not a man in our borough of his years who has the activity and apparent health that he has. It is a source of much pleasure to our citizens.

PASSION, POWDER AND POISON.—Chicago, April 1. A special dispatch from Comstock, Kalamazoo Co., Michigan, says that Andrew Brown, a farmer living near there, yesterday ordered his daughter-in-law, who had been deserted by her husband, to leave his home. Her father and some neighbors came and asked that she be allowed to take some furniture with her, whereupon a fight ensued, in which Brown shot a man named John Danbar twice through the lungs, killing him. A mob gathered and threatened to lynch Brown but he barricaded himself in the house and they feared to approach. Subsequently the Deputy Sheriff effected an entrance and found Brown lying on the bed, having taken a dose of nitrate of silver. He was removed to jail and physicians have endeavored to save him from the effects of the poison so that he can answer to the charge of murder.

List of Jurors for April Term.

GRAND JURORS.

Jam Hamilton, Benner	J D Hall, Howard twp
William Scholl, Gregg	William Grove, Benner
J H Odenkirk, Potter	Louis Doll, Bellefonte
Charles Shiffler, Potter	George M Boal, Potter
George Kline, College	S A M'Quistion, Bellef'e
H B Twitmire, Walker	John Bing, Unionville
Morris Furey, Spring	D W Herring, Liberty
D J Moyer, Potter	John Rishel, Potter
Philip Meyer, Harris	W W Spangler, Potter
E Records, Worth	Joseph Ross, Spring
W P Weaver, Spring	Luther M Beck, Walker
Samuel Everts, Penn	Wm A Kerr, Potter

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

J E Way, Union	Jon Walker, Miles
Shuman Lyon, Spring	S S Peck, Walker
Jacob Condo, Harris	H G Chronister, Huston
James Morrison, Worth	Henry G Boyer, Miles
R J Kelley, Worth	T Merryman, Taylor
Lewis Dunkle, Marion	O Adams, Philipsburg
G W Spangler, Potter	Wm Askey, Snow Shoe
Ed Graham, Bellefonte	John Q Miles, Huston
F Gowland, Philipsb'g	Wm Earhart, Potter
John Leech, Harris	Joseph L Neff, Boggs
Daniel Runkle, Gregg	J B Newcomer, Burns'e
Al Owens, Philipsburg	E C Campbell, Millheim
G H Zeigler, Philipsb'g	Hez Spowal, Walker
Edward Smith, Boggs	A Woodring, Huston
C Munson, Philipsburg	El Chambers, Patton
D Mattern, Half Moon	Ham Sechler, Bellef'te
Al Hosterman, Potter	William Swab, Potter
John B McCord, Rush	Henry Heverly, Spring
Roland C Irvin, Boggs	J B Williams, Worth
Curtin Moyer, Rush	Isaac Gray, Patton
William Neese, Gregg	Ira C Fisher, Half Moon
N Askey Howard twp.	Ephraim Keller, Potter
L Metzger, Liberty	Jonas Stine, Patton
J Rumberger, Patton	F E Bible, Milesburg

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

John W Morris, Taylor	Wilson Russell, Haines
John Reese, Benner	T Wilson, Half Moon
William Wagner, Boggs	James C Boal, Potter
S A Brew, Bellefonte	A Atherton, Philipsb'g
J G Larimer, Spring	Samue. Glenn, College
L Steinrock, Rush	J C Bathgate, College
B F Emerick, Walker	Samuel Ard, Penn
Joseph Gates, Ferguson	Wm Eckley, Bellefonte
Amos Garbrick, Benner	Isaac Stover, Spring
David Barr, Ferguson	Jac Garbrick, Walker
Jacob McCool, Gregg	Charles S Beck, Walker
W Calderwood, Taylor	W W Beck, Marion
A J Dress, Philipsburg	John C Smull, Miles
A W Ulrich, Penn	A J Orndort, Ferguson
John Sheffler, Spring	Ben Fishburn, Benner
T P Christ, College	J Gilliland, Snow Shoe
Geo R Boak, Burnside	S K Emerick, Union
S D Erb, Ferguson	Aaron R Hall, Union

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., at the Lutheran parsonage, Rebersburg, by Rev. F. Aurand, Robert Vonada, of Wo dward and Miss Emma J. Walker, of Rebersburg.

On the 24th ult., at Potters Mills, by Rev W. E. Fisher, Mr. Philip Mers nger of Joliet, formerly of Centre Hall, and Miss Sarah E. McCormick of Potters Mills, Centre Co., Pa.

On the same day, by the same, Solomon Lingle and Elizabeth C. From, both of Tusseyville, Centre Co., Pa.

On the 25th ult., by the same, Hiram Auman of Spring Mills and Sarah J. Thatchen of Milroy, Pa.

On the 7th ult., at Centre Hall, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. Samuel Shutt of Potter township, and Mrs. Emma Venada of Centre Hill, Pa.

On the 26th ult., at Spring Mills, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr S. W. McNitt to Miss Emma M. Rassler, both of Milroy, Pa.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. W. H. Diven, Mr. Jonathan Shaffer, of Mackeyville, and Mrs. Elizabeth H. Karstetter, of Clintondale, Clinton Co., Pa.

DIED.

On the 24th ult., near Rebersburg, of dropsy, Jonathan Hubler, aged 77 years, 10 months and 1 day.

On the 25 ult., in Georges Valley Anna Maria Hettinger, widow, aged 69 years, 9 months and 5 days.

On the 19th ult., at his residence in Mackeyville, Mr. Wm. Brownlee, aged 67 years, 1 month and 12 days.

On the 20th ult., at the residence of her son, John M. Stover, Mrs. Mary Stover, aged 80 years.

On the 7th inst., in Penn township, Mrs. Adam Brandt, aged 75 years.

VICK'S

Illustrated Floral Guide,

A beautiful work of **100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and Five Hundred Illustrations,** with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, ith price of seeds, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the FLORAL GUIDE, telling how to get them.

The **Flower and Vegetable Garden,** 175 Pages, Six Colored Plates, and many hundred Engravings. For 50 cents in paper covers; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

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Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

J. H. BAULAND'S

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

HEAD-QUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS,

—AT—

THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE

I am offering the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST* stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

EVERY ONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS. GO THEN AND BE CONVINCED.

—ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.—

Having received an immense Stock of Goods before the advance, I am able to sell Cheaper than any other Store in Town.

☞ALL MY GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

HOPING TO RECEIVE AN EARLY CALL, I remain, respectfully, yours,

J. H. BAULAND.

My motto is, "*ONE PRICE—THE VERY LOWEST, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.*"

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

Our Stock is **Immense in Quantity and First Class in Quality.**

Our Prices are **AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.**

Anticipating a very large trade we are selling goods at a very small advance on first cost.

The citizens of Centre county are most cordially invited to

CALL AND SEE.

SAMUEL LEWIN.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.17
Wheat No. 2	1.10
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats White	30
Oats, Black	28
Buckwheat	50
Flour	7.00
Bran & Shorts, per un	18.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	24
Hams	12
Sides	6
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	8
Eggs	12
Potatoes	6
Lard	
Tallow	6
Soap	
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	8
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET.

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 32-1y

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,

THE

BUSH HOUSE,

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H. MYERS,
Proprietor.

54-6 tf.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at G.O. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.

I would like to call your attention to my very large stock of

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS

which I am selling CHEAPE than any other house in Clinton or Centre counties. The

ELMIRA KIP BOOT

double Soles and Tap. only

$2.50.

This is the best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00

Don forget th place

No. 115, Main Street,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Very Repectfuy Yours,
Jacob Kamp.

DAV. I. BROWN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

TINWARE, STOVEPIPE AND TRIMMING, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.

Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.

SPOUTING A SPECIALITY.

Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters himself that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. **Shop next door to Journal Book Store, Millheim, Pa.**

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

Omnibus to all trains.

FOX'S PATENT

Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.

A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to

AMERICAN ARMS CO.
103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 26	a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 35	a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	9 07	a. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 40	a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 00	a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 55	p. m.
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves Philadelphia	8 00	a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	11 25	a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	2 25	p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	3 50	p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Philadelphia	11 50	a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	3 35	p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 25	p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	8 40	p. m.
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP.	leaves Lock Haven	7 00	a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore	7 36	a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 15	a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	12 40	a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	3 40	p. m.
DAY EXPRESS	leaves Lock Haven	11 20	a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 10	p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	4 10	p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 20	p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Renovo	8 40	p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 50	p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 10	p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	2 45	a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 00	a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Williamsport	12 35	a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 50	a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 40	a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with P. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Cliftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.			
	1.	3.	5.	
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Montandon	7 00	2 00	6 30	
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 45	
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20		
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30		
Biehl	7 30	2 40		
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48		
Millmburg Arrive	7 50	3 05		
Millmburg Leave	7 50	3 15		
Millmont	8 10	3 35		
Laurelton	8 20	3 50		
Coburn	9 35			
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00			
	EASTWARD.			
	2.	4.	6.	
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Spring Mills		10 20		
Coburn		10 45		
Laurelton		11 05	4 05	
Millmont		12 05	4 50	
Millmburg Arrive		12 20	4 20	
Millmburg Leave		12 30	4 36	
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05	
Biehl		12 52	5 18	
Fair Ground		1 02	5 33	
Lewisburg Arrive		1 18	5 55	
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45	
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00	

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

Nos 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

A Lady on Gymnastics.

A lady physician in New York writes as follows. For years I have been convinced that the mania for gymnastic exercises, athletic devolopment, and muscular power has been productive of a vast deal of harm. Years ago the theory in vogue for gaining health was dieting, and hundreds of people dieted themselves into insanity of the grave. Now the mania is for exercise, and hundreds of young men, and (although it may seem to be a ridiculous statement) young women also, are killing themselves by "exercise." Nature rebels at "knotted" muscles, and requires the full payment of a serious penalty whenever the folly is perpetrated of developing muscles as a business, through the swinging of dumb-bells and Indian clubs. The long walks, which are taken too frequently and with quite too much vim, under the influence of a spirit of emulation or to win a belt, are productive of far more injury than benefit. But, most of all, I want to call attention to the idea of daily bathing. It is a simple form of suicide, lacking the element of crime, because done through ignorance, lacking the horror, because it also lacks the crimson stains and mangled form of the ordinary suicide. Our young men are not content until they are scrubbed bald-headed by the willing barber, and look in their youth very "near of kin," indeed, to their aged grand-sires. Were it not for the exceeding tenderness and the quick rebellion raised when the whiskers are tampered with, and the fact that fashion benevolently and fortunately guards them, no doubt they, too, would be shampooed out of existence so effectually as to leave the "coming man" without that becoming adornment. The poor body is literally scrubbed out of existence. Nature guards her outposts very jealously, but she cannot do double duty in one direction without signal failure in some other. Consequently, when the surface of the body is daily denuded of the cuticle under the vigorous application of the barbarous "coarse towel," she must repair damages at the expense of the digestion or the natural elimination of morbid matter; some organ loses the harmony with its fellows which is necessary to a perfect whole. Cleanliness is not only "next to goodness," but a very large part of it, and it is highly important that bathing shoud be employed as a hygenic force; but not the shower-bath when an exhausted body is slowly waking from an unnatural sleep; nor a cold sponge when the day's duties have exhausted mind and body both. To change the clothing frequently, and permit a thorough airing: to expose the entire surface of the body for a few moments to the air of the room on rising and retiring; a light brushing with a soft brush or a fine towel, and a good bath once or twice a week, are all that an American can endure and retain health. Light exercise of those muscles called into play in the daily routine is also desirable, but it should be calisthenic, not gymnastic, and should not include a vigorous pounding of the chest, than which nothing can be worse for the lungs.

My Rules for Living.

I am no docter or pill vender, yet I have a good long life and a happy one. May I not, therefore, just give my simple rules for health in hopes that some traveler on the up or down hill of life may look at them and be benefitted by them. I have practiced them for many years and they have done me good; they may do good to others. They are inexpensive and may be easily abandoned, if they cause any harm.

I. Keep in the sunlight as much as possible. A plant will not thrive without the sunbeam much less a man.

II. Breathe as much fresh air as your business will permit. This makes fresh blood; but it is never found in the four walls of your building. Beneath the open sky, just there, and only there, it comes to you.

III. Be strictly temperate. You cannot break organic law, or any other law, with impunity.

IV. Keep the feet always warm and the head cool. Disease and death begin at the feet more commonly than we think.

V. Eat white bread when you cannot get brown bread.

VI. If out of order see which of the above rules you have not observed, then rub yourself all over with a towel, saturated with salt water and well dried and begin upon the rules again.

VII. Look ever on the bright, which is the heaven side of life. This is far better than a medicine.

These seven simple rules, good for the valid or invalid, if rightly observed, would save, I apprehend, a deal of pain, prolong life, and so far as health goes, make it worth the having.

Progress of Invention.

A western dealer has invented a device to prevent market men palming off old eggs for fresh ones. The invention is thus described: He proposes to arrange a rubber stamp in the nest of every hen, with a movable date. This stamp is arranged with a pad which is saturated with indelible ink. When the hen lays an egg, as is well known she kicks slightly with her hind leg. An electric disk is arranged so that her foot touches it, when the stamp turns over on to the ink pad, and then revolved, stamping the date on the egg. The hen then goes off about her business, the farmer's hired girl removes the egg, replaces the stamp, which is ready for another. On each evening, after the hens have retired to their downy roost, with the rooster, the date of the stamp is changed to the following day, and the good work goes on. In this way there can be no cheating. You go to the grocery and ask for fresh eggs, and the grocery man says he has some eggs of the vintage of January 29th, 1880, for instance. You look at them, and there are the figures, which cannot lie. With this method it is an object for the man to get rid of his eggs knowing that to-morrow may be too late.

How to Save in the Household

A practical question, surely, in these days, and one in which many are interested, whether sufficiently so as to benefit their finances remains to be seen. The first step in saving is to go to market yourself. Tell the grocery boy not to come again, and put on your bonnet and shawl after breakfast, and go out and buy what you need for the day. At the end of the month your expenses will have been lessened and your table improved. "How?" By going to the market you see whatever fresh fruit or vegetables are there; you can often buy a cheep piece of meat that is sweet and good, and by cooking it in an appetizing way, add to your list of vegetables, make a nice dessert, and your dinner will not have cost as much as formerly, when every day's dinner seemed alike. Another way to save is to give up buying at retail anything that can be bought at wholesale; then take the money saved and put it away, as if it did not exist. The idea is a wrong one, that economy means parsimony. One of the surest ways to save is to have every dish well cooked, that nothing is to be thrown away as worthless. Were all the money saved that is thrown out by unseasened vegetables, underdone or overdone meats, burned cakes and pies, scorched oatmeal and rice, many dollars would be added to the savings of the house. You say, "How can I help it?" If you cannot afford a cook, see to these things yourself. Money is wasted in little things more than in expensive articles of food, and if money is an item to you, it is worth a little trouble. A fourth way to save money is to buy only the healthiest and best rightly made, fresh fruits and vegetables dishes. By setting before your family good meats, well cooked, good bread, they will be healthy and save you a doctor's bill of two or more dollars a visit. Time as well as money is saved by having a bill of fare for each day in the week, to be varied by times and seasons. This saves the trouble of thinking what to have next day. Another way to save is by knowing just how to use all that is left from to-day's dinner. A French cook will make a bountiful and enjoyable dinner of what others would throw away. Why should not we do as well? One of the largest outlets to a family's income is by tea or coffee. Aside from the actual expense of the articles themselves, they necessitate an increased milk bill, and the item of sugar, which alone is $50 a year. If any family really wishes to economize let them try these rules a year, and tell us if they are disappointed.

Artificial Ice.—Experiments in artificial production of ice have been made within a few years, in Europe and America, which have resulted, finally, in developing a process, or processes, by which a very superior article is now made. In New Orleans artificial ice is made, which, aside from its excellence as a commodity of natural ice, is manufactured at such reduced costs as to dispense with the shipment of natural ice to that market in a large degree. At the Louisiana Ice Works in New Orleans an improved method is now in use for the manufacture of ice. In a strong iron cooler a given quantity of liquid ammonia is introduced; and by the means of a slow fire the ammonia gas is held in solution in the water, and conveyed into a series of iron worms which are surrounded by a constant current of water. The gas, running through the worms, becomes liquefied by the action of the running water and the pressure of the boiler, and flows into a receiver. From the latter the liquefied gas flows into a series of worms, which constitute the refrigerator or freezing bath, where, by a rapid evaporation, extreme cold is produced. To ultilize this cold, the iron worms are surrounded by a strong solution of common salt, which absorbs all the cold produced in the worms. Placed in the spaces between the worms are suspended forms, or moulds, of any size desired, filled with pure water, This water immediately absorbs the cold from the salt bath, and the result is the formation of ice. It has been demonstrated that ether can be made to evaporize so speedily as to produce intense cold, and if, when covered with water, its evaporation be assisted, it will escape so quickly as to lower the temperature of the water to freezing point. Hence ether is often used in preparing freezing mixtures; and a machine has recently been constructed for making ice by means of the remarkable property above alluded to. The apparatus as described consists of an engine and air-pump, combined on the same bed-plate, a refrigerator, and ether condenser, a circulating pump, and one or more ice-boxes according to the quality required—a steam engine suppying the motive power. The two inlet passages of the air pump are connected by a copper pipe that places them in communication with the refrigerator, which is a felt-covered vessel of cylindrical shape, the tubes being made of copper and riveted to brass-end plates. The two outward valves on the other side of the air pump communicate with the ether condenser. The whole is immersed in a wooden tank, through which a stream of water constantly passes for cooling and condensing the ether vapor. A vacuum is maintained by the air pump in the refrigerator, evaporizing the ether at a low temperature. This operation causes an absorption of heat, which reduces the temperture of a strong brine that is made to circulate through the tubes and ice box. The latter is a tank of red deal, varnished inside, with partitions whith holes in them to allow a slow circulation of the brine. Zinc moulds of different widths, according to the shapes of the bloeks of ice reqnired, are filled with pure water and suspended between the partitions.

—Cannes mourns for the Czarina, who spent $2,500,000 during her stay there.

The Fittest Subjects

For fever and ague, and remittents, are the debilitated, bilious and nervous. To such persons Hostetter's Stomach Bitters affords adequate protection from the malarial pest, by increasing vital stamina and the resistant power of the constitution, and by checking irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels, which increase the danger to be apprehended from miasma. Moreover, it eradicates malarial complaints of an obstinate type. The field in which this leading family medicine has achieved some of its most astonishing and ample proven effects, is a very wide one. In the malarious regions of our own country, in South America, Mexico, and across the seas, it has given unmistakable evidences of its curative value. At home and abroad it has always sustained its high reputation, nor has it ever been affected by competition of so called tonics represented to possess kindred or equal efficacy. It stands alone, unequalled among our national remedies.

AGRICULTURE.

Chalk and Water in Milk.—The daily city papers often call attention to the quality of milk furnished to city customers. There is abundant reason for doing this, and they cannot too frequently insist, that milk must be furnished just as it comes from the cow. But these articles lose much of their force by implying, indeed some of them directly asserting, that a mixture of chalk and water is served in place of milk. This is absurd. The most skilled manipulator can make no mixture of any form of chalk, that will be no more dense than ordinary milk, from which the chalk, will not completely settle, upon standing for a few hours. We doubt if there was ever a pint of milk sold in New Yosk city in which chalk was used as an adulteration. In London milk and other adulations were carried to such an extent, that Parliament had the matter investigated some years ago. Doctor Hassal, who was officially connected with these examinations, and has probably examined more samples of milk than any other person, says of chalk and starch in milk, while he admits that they may be rarely used, that "It has not happened to ourselves to meet these substances in milk." Wanklyn, also of London, in the most recent work on the "Analysis of Milk," says nothing about the occurrence of chalk. The fact is, the most serious adulteration of milk is with water. Besides the addition of water, milk is impoverished by the abstraction of cream. These two, the taking off of cream, and putting in water, are the worst that happen to city milk, and these are bad enough. It diverts attention from these real troubles, to talk improbable, if not impossible "chalk and water."

Milk vs. Meat.—For years past the milk-producing power of cows has diminished greatly. There appears to be a sort of natural opposition between those improvements in our breeds which favor the production of meat, and that condition of body which is most favorable for the yield of milk. The reason is not difficult to discover. The improvements we establish in cattle, although they accomplish the special object we desire and render those animals most economical producers of meat, are, after, all, departures from the natural character, and they make these cattle more tender and delicate in constitution. They do not obtain that vigor which distinguished the unimproved breeds from which they have been obtained consequently the laws of animal life make themselves felt, and difficulties arise from these improved cattle. It is also observed in practice that any course of procedure which weakens the breeding powers equally affects the production of milk. There is a natural connection between these two functions, and, as a rule, our best milkers are not our best fattening animals. The alterations produced in our improved breeds have given a strong tendency for the formation of fat and flesh, and in these animals we have a vigorous influence seeking to use the nutriment in the blood for that purpose. At the same time the tendency to form milk is very weak.

Stable Floors.—The floor is made level, fore and aft, but leaving a gentle slope from each of the two sides to the centre, or half the width of the stall. The planks are laid crosswise, inclining to the centre leaving an opening between the ends in the centre, just wide enough for the urine to drain through a metal gutter under the floor, which conducts it outside the building to a hogshead or to the manure pit. This prevents it from being absorbed in the bedding, which, is wet, fetid, and uncomfortable to the horse. The cleanliness of this arrangement of floor is another advantage, as it admits of the animal lying as he always does, where he can, in pasture fields, *i. e.*, with his back up the grade. Then the floor, being always kept dry, makes a good bed for the horse without litter, during the summer months, besides being cooler and freer from the ammonia which the latter exhales.

The changes that occur from the egg, to the perfect bee are—the worker passes about three and a half days in the egg. It is then hatched—a small white worm, grub or maggot, and is called larva, a Latin word that means mask, because the perfect insect is concealed or masked in that state. It remains thus for about five days' when the cell is sealed over by the bees and the larva spins around itself a silken covering called a cocoon. This is the third stage, and is now called a nymph, pupa or chrysalis. It remains in this state till the 21st day from the time the egg was laid, when it becomes a perfect bee or imago. She drone passes days in the egg, six or seven in the larva, and comes out a bee on the 24th day. The queen passes three days in the egg, five in the larva state, and comes out a perfect queen on the 16th day.

Geese and Ducks.—These are profitable birds in some cases, and may be kept where there is cheap grazing. Halt a dozen geese will soon fill a good sized feather bed or a pair of pillows. The white ducks are perhaps equally useful in this way. Both of these will soon begin to lay, but must be closely watched and kept up at nights or they will drop their eggs abroad. The eggs should be gathered and kept in a cool but not cold place until they are wanted for setting.

The Calf.—The time to make gain in feeding an animal for beef is when he is young. A calf that has been well fed until it is four months old, and then made for three or four months to depend solely on good pasture, will be more likely to do well thereafter than he would if fed on rich food without cessation. Animals not only pay best for the food consumed in early life, but they gain more pounds within a given time.

Lime has been used for apple orchards with great benefit at the rate of twenty bushels per acre. One who has tried it for many years deems it very beneficial, as his trees have been very productive.

It is essential that leather should have light. In the care of harness do not inclose it in a dark closet or room. Of course harness should be oiled three or four times a year, first washing with soap and water.

"Now You See It."

Gilt-Edge Butter Maker takes the "witches out of the churn" and turns tedious, unsatisfactory churning into gratifying success. Sold everywhere.

Hamburg, N. Y., *May* 28th, 1879.
John E Pierce, Sec'y World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Yours asking as to reputation of "Gilt-Edge Butter Maker" received. We have never kept it until lately. Have sold one case (3 doz. boxes) and it has given the best of satisfaction.
Yours respectfully, T. L. Bunting.

DOMESTIC.

Glycerine Ointment.—A very good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand, can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist: In two ounces of sweet oil of almonds, melt by slow heat, half an ounce of spermaceti, and one dram of white wax. Then add one ounce of good glycerine, stirring until cold. When cold, scent it by stirring in a little oil of roses. Keep in small jars or small wide necked bottles. In hot weather keep closely corked, as it sometimes gets a little rancid if long exposed to the warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drugstore should keep a jar of it, and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for most injured skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places, for moistening corns or callused feet or toes, and especially for chapped face, lips or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap, and rub them well with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off enough to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after washing day. This is an excellent preparation to use by those afflicted with the distressing trouble known as hæmorroids or piles.

The enormous sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has had the effect of bringing out numerous similar remedies; but the people are not so easily induced to make a trial of the new article, when they value the old and reliable one.—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

To Dye Straw Magenta Red.—The first operation for dyeing this or any other color on straw is to steep the latter in a bath acidulated with sulphuric acid for 12 hours. For magenta, take an acid bath of 4 to 5 Be. The straw after washing is immersed for 12 hours in a bath kept at 30 to 40 C., containing the necessary amount of dye. Now wash well and dry. Other aniline colors do not dye straw with the same facility. Maroon, with Logwood. Clean the straw by boiling with a solution of carbonate of soda, then steep in a bath of logwood for two hours. To give a bluish tint, add some blue stone to the bath; if too much of the latter is used the straw will have a greenish hue. This is a loose color, only employed on account of its cheapness. Coffee and Chocolate Stains. If the coffee or chocolate contains milk the stains produced are more pronounced than if prepared with water only, but they are also more easily removed. To remove them, the stains are washed with a mixture of yolk of egg in tepid water. If with this treatment they still remain, add a little spirit to the mixture, and rub with a hard brush. Blue Linings for Hats. In producing these the cloth is not dyed, but the thickened color is applied to it in the following manner: Prepare the color with 22 gallons of water, 30 lb. starch, 2 lb. tallow, 44 lb. ultramarine blue; mix, boil, pass through sieve; print on the roller first on one side, then on the other, and dry on the cylinder.

What is beautiful? Why, carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, as now improved and perfected. Clear as spring water, delightfully perfumed and will not soil the finest linen fabric—a perfect toilet preparation and absolutely makes the hair grow on bald heads.

Newly Painted Rooms.—The danger of inhaling the vapor of turpentine has been long known, and its pernicious influence on the health is beyond all doubt, as has been verified in several cases occurring in persons sleeping in newly painted rooms, some of which have even proved fatal. Several theories, more or less plausible, have been propounded to explain the prejudicial effects of the inhalation of the vapors; but, whatever be the correct explanation, there is no doubt of the danger of occupying a room recently painted in which turpentine has been employed, before complete dessication has taken place. It was pointed out by the Council of Hygiene, that a sudden death which recently took place in Paris was attributable to this cause, it being shown that it could not be ascribed to the lead which entered into the composition of the paint of the room in which the deceased slept; the lead, being fixed and nonvolatile, cannot in these cases be accused of being the offending element.

To make Noodles for Soup.—Put a cup of flour on your molding board, make a hole in the center and pour in one well-beaten egg. Knead, and roll as thin as possible and let it dry. Then cut it into very narrow strips, and place on a dish until perfectly dry. Just before putting them into the soup, pour boiling water over them. The noodles may be added to any rich meat soup that has been strained.

Ham Croquettes.—Take a quarter of a pound of grated ham or tongue, and mix it with two ounces of mashed potatoes; melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, add the mince, season with a little pepper, a very little stock, a little stock, a little powdered sweet herbs and chopped parsley; stir until quite hot, then add, off the fire, the yolks of two eggs; lay the mince on a plate to cool, make it into croquettes, roll them in egg, and then in baked bread-crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

For Coughs, Asthma and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes*.

Nice way to Stuff and Roast Ducks.—Boil potatoes, and mash them fine. Cut up three onions fine, mix with the potatoes, season with salt, pepper, and a very little thyme. Fill your ducks full with this dressing, rub them over with butter, and sprinkle with a little flour, put some water, and baste often. Roast the giblets in the same pan when done, chop them up fine, and put them in the gravy.

A Yankee woman recently married a Chinese laundry-man, and in three days thereafter the unhappy Celestial appeared at a barber's shop and ordered his pig-tail to be cut off,—saying, in explanation, "Too muchee yank."

"Been having your boots half-soled?" asked Tom. "Well, yes," said Ben, who was looking a little seedy; "but they're not half s'old as my hat." And it was 3 o'clock the next afternoon before Tom understood just what he meant by it.

Prudently break up your Cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats, and a certain curative for Coughs.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Two boys, surrounded by five or six others, sat on the grass on Ledyard street and played cards. A citizen, who knows that card-playing leads into the broad road to wickedness, halted and said to one of the players:

"Ah! my boy, don't you know that you are in a fair way to be ruined?"

"I am, eh!" replied the youngster as he held up his hand of cards and showed four trumps and an ace; "you just hold on here a minute, and if I don't show you that the other boy is all wrenched to pieces and ruined to death I'll eat the jack of spades and cut my throat with the jack of clubs!"

He was taking every "trick" as the citizen passed on.

Once upon a time when a young and inexperienced lawyer was conducting the defense of a murderer in a manner which cast a gloom over the opponents of capital punishment, when he had concluded his speech the judge said to the prisoner in the usual form:

"Accused, do you desire to add anything to that which has been said in your defense?"

Berryer, who was present, whispered very audibly:

"Advise him to cast his lawyer upon the mercy of the court."

Vegetine.—By its use you will prevent many of the diseases prevailing in the Spring and Summer season.

The family were at dinner, when suddenly the bell rang. Both sisters started to their feet, and, as the eldest welcomed her lover, the small girl, in a tone of astonishment, said: "Well, Ed. Harvey! How in the world did you get in this house?" "Why?" said the young man bashfully, as he stroked the child's head. "Why? Because I piled up the snow on the stoop, and I didn't think you could get in!" "Who told you I was coming?" "Oh, I knew, 'cos sister has been curling her hair and paring her nails all the afternoon!"

Updegraff's wife dropped into his office the other day, just as he was tacking up one of the blonde's pictures over his desk. "Ah—the dickens (aside)—Oh, Matilda," said he, "isn't that a perfect picture of you? Such a classic outline and such expressive eyes, and the way she does up her hair is remarkably like yours." If Matilda didn't see it she felt it, and the lightning of her orbs, just ready to belch forth, was melted into the soft glow of twilight, as she easily mulcted him in the sum of forty-two dollars for a new cloak.

Baby was playing with the scissors, and his mother, perceiving this, snatched them away, crying:

"Do you know if you play with those scissors and stick them into yourself you'll be killed and die, and be dead, and mamma'll have no more little boy?"

"Yes'm."

"And you know that when any one dies it's for a long time?"

"Yes'm, for all one's life."

"Poor Herbert. How I wish you didn't have to slave so at that horrible store from morning till night!" said his wife, as, with a fond caress, she seated herself on her husband's knee, and gently stroked the auburn locks from off his sloping brow. And the grave, stern man of business understood her at once, and answered: "Well Susie, what is it—a bonnet, or what? Go light on me, for money is scarcer'n ever."

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of Dobbins' Electric bought now at the old price will be a very judicious purchase

Before begining the second psalm for the day, a Glasgow minister reached down into his pocket and took a pinch of snuff. Even yet he cannot understand what there was in the first verse of the psalm to make the congregation smile when he read: "My soul cleaveth unto the dust."

Mrs. Dunshudder fed a tramp recently because he wore an old army coat of faded blue. "You went through the war?" said the sympathetic soul. "Yes'm; I was drummer," and when the fellow reached the sidewalk he concluded the sentence, "for a hardware store in Chicago."

An exchange says: "Alcohol will clean out the inside of an inkstand." It will also clean out the inside of a pocket-book a little more thoroughly and quickly than anything else on record.

A good little boy who was kicked by a mule, did not say naughty words or go home crying to his mother. He just tied the mule within five feet of a beehive, backed him around to it, and let him kick.

Crying is a prime evidence of pain. When the Baby is fretful and inclined to "Crying-Spells," remove the cause by using Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Puck: "What? Twenty-five cents a pound for sausages? Why, I can get 'em down at Schmidt's for twenty cents!" "Vell, den, vy didn't yer?" "'Cause Schmidt was out of 'em," "Vell, uv I was owit of 'em I sell 'em for twenty cents, too."

There is believed to be only one thing slower than molasses in January and that is a lady making room for another in the street car.

Invaluable for Railroad Men.—"I suffered for more than a year with Indigestion, and during the last six months I was very Bilious, occasionally having a dumb Chill, followed by Fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons' Liver Regulator, and for several months I have been stout and hearty as any man could desire to be. I am thoroughly satisfied that it is all it is recommended to be for Indigestion and Bilious Complaints, for mine was certainly a stubborn case. I have heard many of my friends speak of it, and they all agree that it possesses all the virtues you claim for it.

"A. H. Hightower,
Conductor M. & W. R. R."

"Your valuable medicine has entirely cured me of the most distressed case of Dyspepsia I ever saw. I am never without it on my engine, as it always relieves me of any distressed feeling after eating. It is the best family medicine in the world, and I never let it get out at my home. In its praise you may add to this.

"J. H. Mallett,
Engineer C. R. R., Savannah, Ga."

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

"Aw, my good man, what kind of a residence do you think would suit me?" asked an exquisit of a house-agent. After taking him in, eyeglass and all, the agent replied, "Something like a flat, I should think, would be most appropriate."

Don't Temporize with Piles.

Ointments, lotions, electuaries and all manner of quack nostrums are a waste of time and money. The only absolutely infallible cure for this painful disease is "ANAKESIS," discovered by Dr. Silsbee. It has been pronounced by scientific men as the happiest discovery made in medicine for 200 years. It affords instant relief from pain in the worst cases and has cured more than 20,000 sufferers permanently. All doctors prescribe it. "Anakesis" is sent free by mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. Samples gratis, by the sole manufacturers. Messrs. P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, N. Y.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

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Vegetine is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of **Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach**, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. **Sciatica, Inflammatory** and **Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout** and **Spinal Complaints**, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For **Ulcers** and **Eruptive Diseases** of the **Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead** and **Ringworm**, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female weakness, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

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PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

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